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# MANUAL.

## 1878.

SOCIETY TO PROMOTE USEFUL READING.
SCHENECTADY.

GEO. W. MARLETTE, BOOK AND JOB PRINTER, 162 STATE STREET.
1878.

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# SOCIETY TO PROMOTE USEFUL READING.

*"Get thy Spindle and Distaff ready and God will send thee Flax."*

## Directions to Members.

1. Each member shall send to the Recording Secretary her full name and residence; the subject selected for reading; and one dollar as a membership fee.

2. Each working member is expected to devote to the subject chosen an average of four hours a week during the entire term of seven months, and at the end of each month, to report to the Recording Secretary the time thus spent and the amount read. Members may make their own selection of books relating to the subject, or by application to the Recording Secretary, will be put in communication with some member of the Executive Committee, for any information or aid desired.

3. Any member reporting less than sixteen hours a month from November 1st, to June 1st, will be expected to render a reasonable excuse: neglect to report, before the fifth of each month, the work of the preceding four weeks, will subject the delinquent to a fine of ten cents. Such delay adds to the labors of the Recording Secretary, and is regarded as a violation of the responsibility voluntarily assumed on joining the society. A member failing to report, or to pay the fine incurred, will forfeit the society privileges.

4. Private classes will be formed for members desiring to prepare for the test-examinations: such classes can obtain competent instruction for one dollar an hour; each pupil paying her proportion of this in advance, for twenty lessons.

5. The readings, lectures, and closing exercises of the society will be open, without the payment of membership fee, to those who report, to the Recording Secretary, four hours a week of study in connection with class work: the use, however, of the Reading Room and Library is restricted to those who contribute to their support.

6. Ladies interested in the society, but unable to pledge themselves to regular work, may as supporting members, be admitted to all its privileges, on the payment of three dollars per annum.

7. Non-resident members may be admitted to all the privileges of the society, with the exception of drawing books from the Library.

8. The Reading-Room will be open to members, except Wednesday, from 2 P. M. till dusk. Books can be drawn from the Library Tuesdays and Saturdays.

9. The ladies of the Executive Committee will, as occasion requires, meet the readers in their several departments, on Wednesday afternoons: notices of such meetings will be given upon the Reading-Room bulletin.

Note.—The Reading Lists have been prepared with special reference to the needs of the members, and are still experimental, and subject to revision.

Mrs. John Foster, *Cor. Sec.*,
Mrs. E. N. Potter, *Treas.*, } College Hill.
Mrs. G. J. Swortfiguer, *Rec. Sec.*, 52 Washington Avenue.

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# Society to Promote Useful Reading.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

IN this as well as in other communities, there has long been felt a need of some means of carrying on the mental culture of women after school life has closed. At this period, the enthusiastic young student, fresh from the discipline of study, and with a lively interest in culture, imagines that it will be an easy matter to keep up the studies and reading that have made school life so delightful. The wide domains of the arts, literature, and the sciences offer the most attractive inducements; and plans are formed by which, in the succeeding years, the knowledge already acquired shall be perfected and extended. Plans thus formed by individuals with confident hopes of success, have been, for a time perhaps, resolutely carried out. Soon, however, finding their attention distracted by the increasing cares of life, having no longer the supervision of a teacher, and lacking the stimulus derived from association with fellow-pupils engaged in the same or in kindred studies, and often too being unable to obtain the necessary books, these isolated students usually become discouraged, and if not resting satisfied with the light literature of the day they at most accomplish only some very desultory reading upon subjects of which they had once proposed to make themselves masters. Attempts have been made to meet these difficulties by courses of lectures illustrative of particular branches of study; but this mode of instruction avails but little from the fact that individual tastes cannot always be met, and that in order to render them at all effective a large amount of parallel reading is absolutely indispensable: this either time or circumstances will rarely permit. In other instances Reading Clubs have been formed to promote some intellectual activity and improvement: but these again have been found open to many objections readily recognized by those who have been conneeted with them. Probably the most successful of all methods of securing mental culture has been the formation of private classes for study. Experience, however, has proved that valuable as these are, they often fall short of meeting the general need, both from the narrow limits of their range, and from the difficulty of obtaining competent teachers as well as regularity of attendance. The problem is manifestly one that is surrounded with difficulties, and to its solution many thoughtful women, both in this country and in Europe, have given their attention. Of the many plans for meeting this want, one of the most promising yet suggested has for the last five years, under the direction of a few cultivated ladies in Boston, been quietly making progress until it has reached a well developed system, and its success seems already assured. A history of this movement, which has now extended to the most distant portions of the United States, would be most interesting: time, however, will permit only a very brief outline of its organization. Under the title "Society to Encourage Studies at Home," a number of ladies are associated, who are virtually a body of working teachers. Courses of reading and study in several departments are marked out, under the supervision of these ladies, each of whom is prepared to take charge of a limited number of pupils who may desire to pursue either or several of

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these courses. Any lady desiring to become a member can do so by the payment of a small annual fee.

Having selected the branch she wishes to pursue, she is assigned by the Secretary to one of the ladies in charge of that department, who immediately communicates to her full directions respecting the books required and the order and methods of using them. The student on her part pledges herself to give the subject selected regular and systematic study, and to report to her instructor once a month memory notes of what she has accomplished. The monthly abstract thus furnished is returned to her, carefully criticised, and further instructions are given.

Thus a member of this Society has all the benefit of thorough teaching, while, under the stimulus arising from responsibility voluntarily assumed, much desirable knowledge is acquired, her individual tastes are consulted and developed, and habits of systematic study and reading are formed. The success of this Society suggested to a few ladies here, that a similar organization might meet the needs of that large class in our own community who earnestly desire to maintain and extend their knowledge of liberal studies. With this end in view communication was opened with the Boston Society, who manifested the most cordial interest in the success of our movement, and freely gave us the benefit of their experience. The aid thus generously rendered has proved most valuable, and is gratefully acknowledged.

After careful consideration of the whole subject, and of the methods adopted by kindred associations, an Executive Committee of twelve ladies was organized and the first meeting held last September. The title "Society to Promote Useful Reading," seemed most expressive of the object in view. The following plan for work was adopted: the membership fee was to be one dollar a year, and each member was to pledge herself to read upon one subject systematically at least four hours a week, or report some satisfactory excuse for failure to do so. Courses of Reading were arranged, each under the supervision of two ladies of the Executive Committee.

As the movement was experimental, and we were limited both in funds and in books, no very extensive work was attempted. The following courses, however, were open to those who might wish to pursue them: History, including English, French and Roman History; English Literature; Art; the French and German languages; Biblical Literature; Geology and Shakespeare.

A small loan library was established for the use of the members in the study of these subjects. Monthly meetings of the Executive Committee have been held during the year now ending, at which reports of the progress of the work were read, and plans devised for its further development.

It gives the Committee pleasure to state that from the first our movement has met with the ready sympathy and co-operation of a large portion of our community. The privilege of attending a course of lectures upon History by Dr. Henry Coppee, of which many of the members availed themselves, was kindly granted by the authorities of Union College. Shakespearean readings by Prof. L'Amoreux, and a lecture upon Architecture by Prof. Staley, have been given before the society. The private libraries of the President of the College, and of other citizens, have been freely open to the members, and have furnished a very important aid in supplying the deficiencies of our own small library. For these favors, and for the advice and assistance frequently received from the college faculty, and from others who have shown the most kindly interest in our work the Committee tender their sincere thanks.

The past success of the work and the earnest spirit shown by those engaged in it warrant the expectation of still greater results for the coming year. With the view of further increasing the facilities for study accessible to the members, a special class in

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Geology has been formed, which will pursue the regular college course under the direction of Prof. Webster. Weekly recitations will be held, conducted in turn by the members of the class, and once a month the Professor will meet them for a review of their work.

The Geological Cabinet of the College will be open to the class for a monthly visit on Saturdays; and at the close of the year an examination will be held, corresponding to that given to the college classes, and the Professor's certificate will be granted to those who satisfactorily pass it. Similar arrangements will be made, if desired, for the pursuit of studies belonging to other college departments.

A special class in reading and for the study of some of the modern authors, will be formed in connection with the course in Literature. Measures are also under consideration for the establishment of a Reading Room for the use of the Society and arrangements have been made for a number of Parlor-talks, Lectures, and Readings.

The advantages of this Society are cordially offered to any lady desiring to avail herself of them: and the Committee, encouraged by the sympathy and assistance already received, trust that this effort to promote among our young ladies a broader intellectual culture, will commend itself to all our citizens.

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REPORTS OF RECORDING SECRETARY AND TREASURER FOR THE FIRST TERM, *November—May*, 1877—1878.

THE society numbers, in this first year, ninety-four members. The courses of reading have been English, French and Roman History. English, Shakespeare and Biblical Literature, Art, Geology and the French language.

A satisfactory proportion of perseverance has been attained, as about sixty per cent. of those who joined are accounted for as persevering and have done excellent work, while of the remaining forty per cent. about one-half take third rank and the remainder gave reason for their inability to fulfil the requirements. Of the members accounted for as persevering, more than one third take highest rank and the remainder second rank.

History was selected by thirty-two, Shakespeare by twenty-seven, Literature by twenty-two, Biblical Literature by three, Art, Geology and the French language by six.

TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 13TH, 1878.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| City membership fees | $90 00 | |
| Boston " " | 8 00 | |
| Rent of books kept beyond time | 5 40 | |
| Fines for non-reporting, &c. | 3 95 | |
| | | $107 35 |

EXPENSES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Books for library | $72 47 | |
| Paid Boston society membership fees | 8 00 | |
| " Insurance on books | 2 00 | |
| " Members' postals, &c | 13 00 | |
| | | 93 83 |
| Balance June 13th, | | $13 52 |

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# Annual Meeting.

THE First Annual Meeting of "the Society to Promote Useful Reading" was held in the First Reformed Church, Schenectady, N. Y., Thursday, June 13th, 1878.

More than two hundred ladies and gentlemen—representing members and their friends only—were present.

The Rev. Dr. Potter, President of Union College, presided with grace and dignity and read the reports. His introductory expressions of sympathy and proferred co-operation will be long and gratefully remembered. The Rev. Mr. Griffis followed with highly important and impressive suggestions with regard to the need and value of a good public library. He forcibly demonstrated that no other judicious expenditure of funds would produce better permanent results for the intellectual elevation and enjoyment of all classes of the community. It is hoped the result of this earnest appeal may soon be a valuable reference library, accessible at all times to both ladies and gentlemen. The first annual address before the society was delivered by Rev. T. G. Darling. His "plea on behalf of the higher education of our girls" could not fail to interest and stimulate all who heard it. The music, vocal and instrumental, under the supervision of Miss Flora Ellis, one of the members of the society, added much to the interest of the occasion.

A social re-union of the members and their friends was subsequently held at the residence of Mr. E. W. Paige. A chorus of gentlemen from Union College, with their generous contribution of singing, afforded a most enjoyable element in this garden-entertainment.

### A PLEA ON BEHALF OF THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF OUR GIRLS.—THE FIRST ANNUAL ADDRESS, DELIVERED BY THE REV. T. G. DARLING.

LADIES of the Society to Promote Useful Reading, Ladies and Gentlemen: In China it has been, I am told, the unchallenged custom of ages to bandage the feet of girls, that the blood ceasing to circulate, growth also might cease, and the foot of the infant be found on the woman of maturest years. Evidently in conservative China it is deemed unwise that women wander about too much from house to house, and the highest accomplishment of the ages of China for the foot of woman is one of arrested development. Some day, with a larger knowledge of anatomy, it may be debated, even in China, whether the cramped foot is the best type of the possibilities which Chinese civilization has in store for its women.

We are the antipodes of the Chinese and, perhaps therefore naturally, have applied the bandage to the other extremity. We have fixed a limit beyond which it is practically decided for the average girl that her head shall cease to grow. If the head of the girl is not found upon the shoulders of the woman, if the highest accomplishment of our century for woman is not one of arrested mental development, it is the courage and patience of woman herself which we have to thank, not the advantages which a generous public has provided for her higher education. More progressive than our friends on the earth beneath us, the question is already fairly agitated whether the cramped head is on the whole the best type of the possibilities which Christian civilization has in store for women.

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To that question it would seem that but one answer could be well returned. Here and there you may find a man who assumes that the highest function possible to any woman is to become the wife of his individual lordship, as he informs you with fine self-importance, that HE wants *his* wife to be a *woman* not a blue stocking. Yet even that man has never ventured to lay down the exact measure of profound ignorance which would make the woman a not ill-mated partner for his life; nor has he dared to consider how much of his love and reverence for his mother he traces to that mother's ignorance; nor how much it might have added to his love and reverence had her few accomplishments been yet more limited; nor, I will venture the assertion, would any sensible man be so rash as to lay down the exact amount of ignorance which he would deem essential to the truest womanhood, out of whose darkness to lift her wings and let them beat towards the clearer light of knowledge would be unwomanly.

Nor is this a matter to be decided by man's preferences, were he so ungenerous as to desire woman's exclusion from the very fullest participation in that, which after the love of God, is perhaps the highest source of his own purest enjoyment The question is not even decided by woman's own preference. With a civilization whose highest emblem is the Cross, questions of life are no longer questions of preference or pleasure. The question alike for woman and man is: What will lift us to the highest and noblest use and being of which we are capable in all the complex functions and duties which life devolves upon us, not merely by the accident of a sex which shall soon be lost in the grave, but in virtue of our creation in the glorious image of the eternal God, through which our character and influence become alike immortal?

No doubt the answer to the question involves a direct discussion of a higher theme than that immediately before us. No doubt the complete answer to the question cannot be found in any narrower aim than that which keeps before the mind and heart "the perfect man, the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ."

There are better things in man or woman than the brain; higher aspirations, nobler achievements, than the culture of the intellect. But if man be made in the image of God, the highest development of his nature demands a development of every part and function of his nature into fuller resemblance to its divine original. Wisdom, it is true, is not the central glory in God's character; it cannot be so in man's. Nevertheless, the infinite wisdom of God lends lustre to His infinite love, and till man touch the fullest measure of God's wisdom, so that he subordinate his mental culture to his moral interests, he may, nay he must, would he perfect his nature, set before himself as the goal below which his intellectual aspiration shall not rest a daunted wing, the very fulness of a mind disciplined and refined by the search for truth into the likeness of the perfect mind.

The law of all higher development for man must be, I take it, that he cultivate to its very fullest capacity each power within him which was fashioned in the likeness of his God. Confusion, moral disorder, and so waste of what is noblest in him, comes not from over culture of one part of his nature, but from failure either to cultivate all parts, or from subordinating that which is higher to that which is lower. Let that which in the scale of character is of inferior moral worth be made the servant of that which is higher, and the fullest cultivation of every part and function of our nature, physical, mental, and spiritual, will give the utmost symmetry and beauty and nobility of which the nature was made capable. So that the noblest in us sway the will, the stronger that which is controlled, the stronger in all noble being and all noble action will the character appear. So that it break not forth to ruin in its wild disorder, but give its mighty strength in patience to a lawful use, the more steam in the boiler, the better.

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That, I take it, is the law of intellectual culture. Subordinate the mind to the character, as the wisdom of God is willingly subject to the love of God, and the mind of man should not rest satisfied with its attainments or its discipline till it reach to the measure of the mind of God, and make the thoughts of God its own.

The only measure and limit to be set upon the development and culture of the mind must be its capacity;—and in this I think I am not begging the question when I say that there is no *sex*. I am not a physiologist,—and cannot speak of the material structure of the brain in man and woman. But in the actual tests afforded in the co-education of the sexes it is demonstrated that under like conditions like results are given. The slight percentage of advantage which seems to rest with the girls or young women is easily accounted for, not by their superior acuteness, but simply by their greater conscientiousness and steadiness. There is apparently no more sex in the brain than there is in the thought that delights the brain. As well call the emotions which poetry awakens in us feminine, and those awakened by prose masculine, as attempt to fix the distinction of sex upon the mind. All women, it is true, have not minds indicative of strength or beauty—but, by your leave. Gentlemen, we can match them, with less of difficulty than we care to confess.

If this be true; if the Framer of the mind placed no stamp of weaker on her brain; if He gave to her the same emotions of joy, the same rapture of discovery or triumph in the kingdom of thought which He gave to man; if in His own image of wisdom created He, without distinction, male *and* female,—why should her gaze toward the Sun of all wisdom be less passionate than man's? Why should the wing of her free inquiry be clipped before it bear her yearning into that upper atmosphere of knowledge where the sweep of the eye is more like God's, where the light lies purest and nearest heaven? Who that has once felt the sweet breath of the higher life, when the uplifted wings of his thought have kept him poised above the world's vain cares and petty vanities over some new world of knowledge would hinder one soul, in all the universe of being, from kindred joy?

For it is not merely a better view of the old world to which the higher intellectual culture brings us, but to a new world,—a world as new and fresh and virgin as that upon whose beauty the great Creator looked with satisfaction and said that it was good

He who introduces me into a new realm of thought, is for me more of a discoverer than Columbus. His new world was but the likeness of the old world, washed by different edges of the same soiled water which stained the world from which he came—a world in which the dullness and the misery and the sin of the old world should but repeat itself and breed after its own unhappy kind. A world to which he who came soulless should be soulless still.

But he whom the discipline and culture of his intellectual nature brings to the world of thought comes to a new world—himself new-born within the ever-virgin kingdom where the light is new—and the eye which sees it with gladness is different from the eye that looked through rheum and haze upon a lower world. Nay, with that new sense of beauty, with that new love of harmony, that keener intuition of relationships, that penetration into the mystery of types and symbols, we make for our own selves a light; and where others see not, we see; and there is no night there. The world is not the same to the man or woman whose faculties are undeveloped, and to him who has a secret understanding and communion with all nature and all truth. The poet's light, "that never was on sea or land"—the light of the cultivated inner sense,—is the best light. the nearest that of heaven which needeth not the sun, neither the light of the moon, to shine in it.

And what shall I say of that vast world, that fellowship of noble spirits that kinship

with the best of all ages, not in their careless moods, but at their very best, for which the cultivation of our intellectual tastes prepares us?—communion and fellowship with the best of all ages at their very best and highest, their spirits brooding over ours, nay, taking our uncultured spirits into the secret of their inmost life, and there impressing on the visage of the soul their likeness, pouring from the rapture of their hearts the joys which they first made their own.

We need but to be educated up to that point where our spirits may mingle and mix with theirs in an affinity which makes their best life live within us, then we live forever in earth's most glorious company, and in all that is best and noblest of all the ages of earth we are at home, the peers in privilege of the very choicest of all the foremost who excite the admiration and adorn the history of the world. Had I been Shakspeare, I had often been Shakspeare at his worst,—and that was very bad. When I see the world and men and women through the eyes of the great dramatist, am I educated into sympathy with his spirit, I see them as he saw them at his best; then when I have seen and heard as he did at his best, and sucked the honey left the waste, the world of wit and wisdom and enjoyment still lies all before me, where to choose.

To gain a freedom so enlarged and so ennobling were worth the noblest efforts of the mind, the severest toil, the sharpest self-denial. To hinder, nay, should I not say not to help, the young mind in attaining like freedom and advantage were a crime against that sympathy which is the sacred law of heaven. For the advantage of liberal culture was well summed up nineteen hundred years ago in language, which, if it lose the sweetness of the rhythm of its native tongue, loses no sweetness of its truth to-day. "But if no so-called practical utility were looked for, and in liberal studies delight alone were sought, this tendency of mind should be esteemed alike refining and ennobling. For other occupations do not suit themselves to all moments, nor to all ages, nor to all nations; but these pursuits stimulate our youth, render our age delightful, adorn prosperity, give rest and shelter in adversity; they make home happy, they hinder not life's outer occupations, no darkness hides them from us, with us they roam and with us rest."

Permit me, Ladies and Gentlemen, in the discharge of this honor conferred upon me in delivering this first address before your society, to urge in the name of all that is generous in learning or sympathy that the avenue which leads to these delightful pleasures be made as broad as possible to our girls. I say as broad as possible, I would gladly say as broad to our girls as to our boys.

Circumstances must, I suppose, make that impossible. It is the law of the home that where sacrifice must be made, the sacrifice must fall on woman: the sacrifices at home are made *by* women *for* men. What she loses in strength of intellectual culture, she gains no doubt in nobleness of character and in loving reverence, but something of intellectual advantage no doubt she does lose. With the professions open only to men, and business mainly in the hands of men, where one only can receive those benefits of education which are costly, the boy, not the girl, will be educated. Nearly all the expensive machinery of the higher education is in the hands of men for man. For the higher education of woman scarce any provision involving large outlay has as yet been made, and if made, few, very few relatively, could avail themselves of it.

As our educational machinery is now adjusted, where the education of our boys fairly begins, that of our girls virtually ends. While the boys gather together in one term indicative of immaturity, of unripeness, of the most partial knowledge to which the name of culture is denied, and hurl at the youth who graduates from our schools that epithet which is supposed to cover unknown depths of lamentable, intellectual

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short-coming, "Sub-Freshman," we speak in the most respectful manner of his sister graduating from the same seats as, "Having finished her education."

Having finished her education! She has already attained and henceforth like the tower which rears above the roaring of the ocean her mission is to give light. Unlike the foolish virgin she has in her year or two of fragmentary study laid up oil enough to be prepared without replenishing to dissipate any possible amount or emergency of social or domestic darkness.

Could anything be, I will not say more unjust, but certainly more unfortunate? Our schools are the pride of our community. They are doing more to elevate this community than the community at large has either the wisdom or the opportunity to discern. But to me one of the saddest sights is to see some young, bright, brave girl, loving knowledge and willing to sacrifice for it, capable she herself cannot tell of what emotions and what noble uses, cut short at the very threshold of a joyous and honorable career of study—and no one to help her.

Custom comes along and sends her dull-headed brother where they can dig about his intellectual tree, and perhaps cut him down, not the third year, but the third term of Freshman year; and it turns her backward and consigns her to the follies of society, or the mechanical routine of life's toil, stamping on her fair forehead through life, "Arrested Mental Development." I say, It is sad, and no one to help.

I am not sneering at the drudgery of much of woman's daily toil. If the noble spirit consecrate the weariest drudgery, it makes her character sublime through the patience of the faith which bears it. Of much of this life's drudgery consecrated by a noble spirit, shall the Master say, and make its honor immortal above wisdom's fame, "Ye did it unto me."

Still less where the duties of a new home press, would I even hint that there has come any loss to woman not made good. While we honor the name of Mary, the mother of Jesus, there will be, if nobly worn, no titles more honorable than those of wife and mother. But even then who shall tell what bitter pangs mothers suffer in our very midst because their lack of education unfits them to guide or sympathize or even associate with their children in the new world to which knowledge has led them? Who shall tell the waste and mistakes which have cost men, strong men, years of advantage because their mothers had not education sufficient to guide them?

Now it is just where our institutions fail that this society holds out the helping, if not the saving, hand, to our girls. It tells us that neither by the drudgery of poverty nor the vanity of riches need she suffer the kindled jewel of the mind to lose its flame. It tells her that the smoking flax need not be quenched. It places within her reach, if not so short, yet still as sure, a process of continuous improvement as that given to her brothers. It appeals to her mind, once awakened, not to lie down and sleep the sleep of death. It gives her at slight cost all the apparatus of study and reading needed for self-culture. More than that, it opens to her every advantage of advice from the best thinkers; it chooses the course of study for her; or if she make her own election, it prescribes the best methods and the best books, and furnishes them. It comes to her with friendly sympathy encouraging her, with kindness pointing out her errors and correcting them. It brings her into personal and helpful contact with those older and wiser. If she cannot come to college it sends the college to her, whether she be at the sea-side, or in the interior; whether she live under the shadow of the university, or miles from the nearest log-cabin school-house. To multitudes it may mean all the difference between a contented ignorance, and a penetration which in the meanest flower that blows may give "thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears." In some measure, at least, it gives the advantages of the university with the searching of its

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tests and the stimulus of its examinations for study, and its certificates for honorable reward.

The society begins its second year with every reason for the sincerest encouragement. Its numbers rise to nearly one hundred. A kindred society * has already spread to the Pacific Coast; its advantages are shared by Japan. The entire educational system of Great Britain is being elevated by the influence of a like spirit, and a foothold has been gained upon the Continent. It is therefore not an experiment, and the question is not one of life and death, but how great and how widely spread shall be its influence.

Its public features are unexceptionable. It avoids all the vexed questions of co-education, and its machinery is sufficiently elastic to be adjusted to the most delicate systems. It shuns by its modesty the hostility which the conservative element of a community ever feels towards all operations which expose women to undue publicity. It subjects no woman's face or form or manner to the criticism and, if it suits their vulgar fancy, to the hisses of lewd fellows of the baser sort.

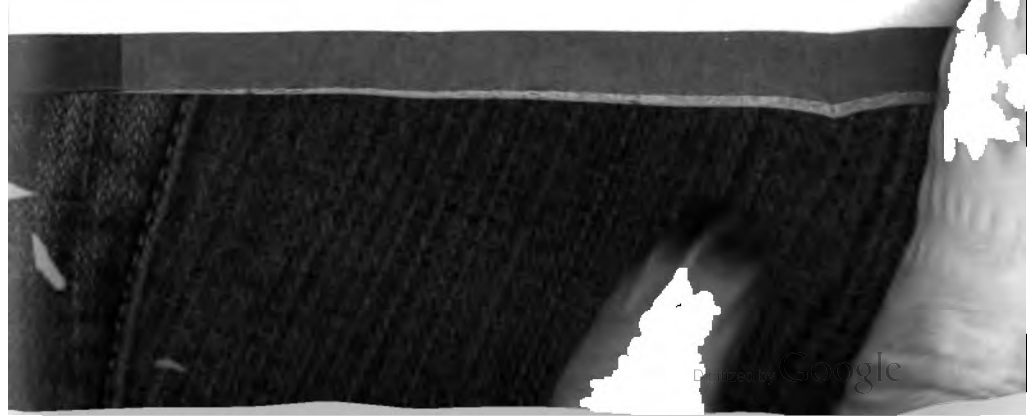
If the system take hold upon our country at large, it will put poor schools and poor teaching under ban. It will make it possible to kindle the purest flame of knowledge in the poorest hamlet; it will almost put into the hands of the poorest man's daughter the educational facilities of the richest.

For these and many reasons, Ladies of the Society to promote Useful Reading, it gives me great pleasure to congratulate you upon the success of your noble undertaking, and to bespeak for it the sympathy and co-operation of our community. I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me in granting me this opportunity of expressing my most cordial sympathy with your work. Let the spirit of this Society permeate all classes, and it will be a long step towards the intellectual millenium whose morning promise heralds at least something of the glory of that

"Far-off divine event,
To which the whole creation moves."

In the name of the best interests of woman, and of man, for they are identical—we share our homes, and our best thoughts should be one, as our best joys and deepest sorrows are—in the name of all who love wisdom and toil for her as for hid treasures, I congratulate you on your past and most heartily bid you Godspeed in your future.

* Society to encourage Studies at Home, of Boston.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## WORKING-LIST FOR GRECIAN HISTORY.

Curtius, Ernst. History of Greece. 5 vols. Scribner. $2.50 per vol.
Student's Greece. Harper. $2.00. (An accurate, briefer history).

### Traditional and Early History.

Homer. Iliad and Odyssey. (Bryant). Houghton, Osgood & Co. $3.50.
Gladstone. Homeric Period—Juventus Mundi. Little Brown & Co. $2.50.
Herodotus, (Bohn's ed., translated by Cary). Scribner. $2.00.
Grote, George. Persian Wars. Harper. $1.50.
Bulwer. Athens, its Rise and Fall. Harper. $1.50
Felton, C. C. Ancient and Modern Greece. Vol. I. Houghton. Osgood & Co. $5.00.
Rawlinson. (Manual Ancient History). From death of Alexander to Roman Conquest.

### Middle Period of History.

Smith. History of Greece, continued by Felton; or
Goldsmith's Greece, continued to A. D., 1453.

### Modern Period of History.

Felton. Ancient and Modern Greece. Vol. II.
Howe, S. G Historical Sketch of the Greek Revolution.

### Supplementary List.

Shakespeare. Troilus and Cressida.
Froude. Life of Ancient Greece, as painted by Homer. (Short Studies). Scribner. $2.50.
Mahaffy. Social Life in Greece, from Homer to Menander. Macmillan. $2.50.
Arnold, Matthew. On translating Homer. (Essays in criticism). Holt & Co. $2.00
Donaldson. Theatre of the Greeks. Bohn's ed Scribner. $2.00.
Littell's Living Age, No. 1481. Lyrical poetry of Greece.
Browning, E. B. Essays on the Greek Christian Poets.
Cocker. Christianity and Greek Philosophy. Harper. $2.75.
Ruskin. The Queen of the Air: A study of Greek myths of cloud and storm.
Ruskin. On Greek Landscape. Modern Painters. Vol. III.
De Quincey, T. Essays: Pagan Oracles. Homer and the Homeridae. Philosophy of Herodotus. Theory of Greek Tragedy. Antigone of Sophocles. Plato's Republics. Greece under the Romans. Revolution in Greece.
Everett, Edward. On the Greek Revolution.
Tuckerman. The Greeks of to-day. Putnam. $1.50.
Taylor, B. Travels in Greece.
Mahaffy. Rambles and Studies in Greece. Macmillan. $2.50.
For Reference—Plutarch's Lives. Smith's, or Lempriere's Classical Dictionary.

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## WORKING-LIST FOR ROMAN AND ITALIAN HISTORY.

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Mommsen. History of Rome. Scribner. $8.00.

Merivale. General History of Rome. (Accurate, yet briefer History). Student's Rome. Harper. $2.00.

Michelet, J. History of the Roman Republic. Translated by Hazlitt.

Arnold's Rome. Second Punic War.

Forsyth. Life of Cicero. (New ed., 1 Vol.). Scribner. $2.00.

Josephus. Antiquities and Jewish War. Scribner. $5.00. (709, Living Age).

Gibbon. Decline and Fall of Roman Empire. (Milman). Harper. $6.00. (Student's ed. $2.00).

Seeley. Roman Imperialism. Macmillan & Co. $3.50

Bryce. Holy Roman Empire. Macmillan. $1.75.

Sismondi. Italian Republics. Harper.

Prescott's Ferdinand and Isabella, for wars between Italy and Spain.

Reign of Francis I, for wars between Italy and France.

Fisher. History of the Reformation, chapter II. Scribner. $3.00.

Seebohm. Era Protestant Revolution. Part II, chapter I. Epoch Series. Scribner. $1.00.

Roscoe. Lorenzo dei Medici. Bohn's ed. $1.40. (L. A. 853. 1575-1577-1585).

Roscoe. Leo Tenth. Bohn's ed.

Ranke. History of the Popes. Bohn's ed. Scribner. $4.50.

Hunt. History of Italy. (Edited by Freeman). Chapters VIII-XI. 1513-1870. Holt & Co. $1.00.

Mazade. Life of Count Cavour. Putnam. $3.00. (L. A. 1213.1442-1489-901-1006).

### Supplementary List.

Macaulay. Lays of Ancient Rome.

Shakespeare. Coriolanus. Julius Cæsar. Anthony and Cleopatra. Merchant of Venice. Othello.

Addison. Cato. De Quincey. Roman Republic. Cicero. The Cæsars. L. A. 1404. 1629

Lecky. History of European Morals. Appleton. $3.00.

Botta. Dante as Philosopher, Patriot and Poet. Scribner. $2.50.

Macaulay. Essay on Ranke's History of the Popes. Milman. Essay on Savonarola.

Grimm. Life of Michael Angelo. Little, Brown & Co. $5.00. (L. A. 752).

Trollope, T. A. Life of Vittoria Colonna. Houghton, Osgood & Co.

Macaulay. Essay on Machiavelli.

Motley. Papers on Florence. (Atlantic Monthly, Nov. and Dec., 1857).

Mazzini. The Religious side of the Italian question. (Atlantic Monthly, July, 1867).

Hare. Walks in Rome. Days near Rome. Cities of Northern Italy.

Castellar. Old Rome and New Italy. Harper. $1.75.

Hillard. Six Months in Italy. Houghton. Osgood & Co. $2.00.

Howell. Venitian Life. Italian Journeys. Houghton, Osgood & Co. $4.00.

Bulwer. The Last Days of Pompeii. Rienzi. Eliot, G. Romola.

Hawthorne. The Marble Faun. Houghton, Osgood & Co. $3.00.

Byron. Prophecy of Dante. Marino Faliero. The Two Foscari. Childe Harold. Canto IV.

Browning, E. B. Casa Guidi Windows.

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## WORKING-LIST FOR FRENCH HISTORY.

White. History of France. Appleton. $3.00; or Student's France. Harper. $2.00.
Thierry. Merovingian Era.
Guizot. History of Civilization. (Transition from Merovingian period; Charlemagne, Dismemberment of his Empire; the Crusades).
Church. Beginning of the Middle Ages. (Epoch Series). Chapters 5, 7, 8, 10; or
Hallam. Middle Ages. Chapters I, II, IX.
Cox. The Crusades. (Epoch Series). Scribner, $1.00. Living Age. No. 1260.
Froissart's Chronicles. France in 1326-1400.
Warburton. History of Edward III.
Parr, H. Life of Joan of Arc; or Michelet's Maid of Orleans.
Gairdner. Houses of Lancaster and York. (Epoch Series).
} Hundred years' War.
Kirk. Charles the Bold. Duke of Burgundy. Lippincott. $9.00. L. A. 1044.
Pardoe. Court and Reign of Francis I.
Ranke. Civil Wars in France in the 16th and 17th Centuries. Harper. $1.50.
Blackburn. Admiral Coligni and Rise of the Huguenots $3.00. L. A. 722.
James. History of Henry the Fourth. Harper. $3.00. L. A. 1426.
Robson. Life of Richelieu. Routledge & Sons. $1.75.
Pardoe. Louis Fourteenth. Harper. $4 00. L. A. 742, 409.
Taine. The Ancient Regime. $2 50
Michelet, Jules. French Revolution. Bohn's ed. Scribner. $1.40. L. A. 1002.
Yonge, Charles D. Life of Marie Antoinette. Harper. $2.50. L. A. 947, 1010.
French Revolution and First Empire. (Epoch Series). L. A. 660, 905, 924, 1166.

### SUPPLEMENTARY LIST.

Stephen, J. Sir. Lectures on the History of France. Harper. $3.00.
Guizot. Great Christians of France: Saint Louis and Calvin. Lippincott. $1.75.
De Quincey. Essays. Charlemagne. Joan of Arc.
Shakespeare. Henry V., Henry VI. Southey. Joan of Arc
Scott. Quentin Durward. Anne of Geierstein.
Baring-Gould. Curious Myths of the Middle Ages. Roberts Brothers, $1.25.
Hanna. Wycliff and the Huguenots.
Froude. Essay on Calvinism. Short Studies on Great Subjects.
Macaulay. Ballads of Moncontour and Ivry.
Thackeray. Meditations at Versailles. (Paris Sketch Book).
De Lomenie. Beaumarchais and his Times. Harper. $1.50.
Carlyle. Essays. Count Cagliostro. The Diamond Necklace. Mirabeau.
D'Abrantes. Memoirs of Napoleon, his Court and Family. Appleton. $5.00.
Personal Recollections of the Hundred Days. (Atlantic Monthly, April and May. 1858).
Alison. Essay on the Revolution of 1830.
Personal Memoirs of the Orleans' Family. (Harper's Monthly. Vol. 10).
Oliphant. Memoir of the Count de Montalembert.
Franco-German War, an Epitome. Living Age. No. 1647.
Taine. Notes on Paris. Holt & Co. $2.50.

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## WORKING-LIST FOR ENGLISH HISTORY.

History of England, edited by Freeman. (Preparatory). Holt & Co. $1.00; or Student's Hume.
Green. A short History of the English People. Harper. $1.75.
Thierry. Conquest of England by the Normans. (Bohn's ed). Scribner. $2.80.
Early Plantagenets. (Epoch Series). Scribner. $1.00.
Froude. Thomas a Becket. Scribner. $1.50.
Hallam. Middle Ages. Chapters VIII. IX.; or Middle Ages. Epoch Series.
Cox. The Crusades. (Epoch Series).
Warburton. History of Edward III.
Gairdner. Houses of Lancaster and York. Epoch Series.
Bacon, *Lord*. History of the Reign of Henry VII.
Seebohm. Protestant Revolution. Part II., Chapter II. Part III., Chapter II. (Epoch Series).
Froude's England. From Fall of Wolsey to Death of Elizabeth. (Selections from).
Creighton. Age of Elizabeth. (Epoch Series). Living Age. Nos. 751, 892, 1264.
Strickland. Mary, Queen of Scots. (Bohn's ed). $4.00. L. A. 674.
First Two Stuarts and Puritan Revolution. (Epoch Series). L. A. 1279.
Macaulay. History of England. (1685-1702). Living Age, 917.
Fall of the Stuarts. (Epoch Series). L. A. 899, 1478, 1037, 674.
Age of Anne. (Epoch Series).
Jesse. Memoirs of the Pretenders. (Bohn's ed). Scribner. $2.80.
Hervey. Memoirs of the Reign of George II. and Queen Caroline.
Walpole, H. Journal of the Reign of George III. L. A. 761, 1486.
Croly. Life and Times of George IV. Harper.

### Supplementary List.

Shakespeare. King Lear. Cymbeline. Macbeth. (Legendary, Roman and Saxon Periods).
Hughes, T. Alfred the Great. Houghton, Osgood & Co. $1.50.
Hasewell. On the Norman Conquest. (Atlantic Monthly, Oct. 1866).
Froude. A Bishop of the Twelfth Century. (Short Studies on Great Subjects).
Baring-Gould. Curious Myths of the Middle Ages. Roberts Brothers. $1.25.
Shakespeare. King John. Richard II. Henry IV. Henry V. Henry VI. Richard III.
Froude. Erasmus and Luther. (Short Studies). Scribner. $2.50.
Shakespeare. Henry VIII.
Reed. Lectures on English History, illustrated by Shakespeare. Claxton. $1.75.
Bacon, *Lord*. Felicities of Queen Elizabeth.
Macaulay. Essays on Burleigh and his Times. Lord Bacon.
Scott. Kenilworth. The Abbot.
Aytoun, W. E. Bothwell, a Poem. (Living Age, 674).

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## WORKING-LIST FOR ENGLISH HISTORY - *Continued*.

Schiller. Mary Stuart.
Meline. Mary, Queen of Scots and her latest English Historian.
Macarthur's Scotland. (Edited by Freeman). Holt & Co. $1.00.
Scott. Fortunes of Nigel. Irving's Royal Poet. (Sketch Book).
Evelyn's Diary. (Bohn's ed). Scribner. $8.00. L. A. 688.
Macaulay. Essay on Hampden. Essay on Hallam's Constitutional History of England.
D'Aubigne's Cromwell. (Carter. $1.75). Huguessen's Cromwell. (Half Hour Series). Harper.
Higginson. Prince Rupert. (Atlantic Essays).
Scott. Woodstock.
Pepy's Diary. (Bohn's ed). $8.00. Scott. Peveril of the Peak. L. A. 728.
Thackeray. Henry Esmond.
Oliphant. Historical Sketches of the Reign of George II. $1.00
Macaulay. Essay on Sir Horace Walpole's Letters.
Thackeray. The Four Georges. Harper. $1.25.
Strickland. Queens of England. (Student's edition). Harper. $2.00.
Emerson. English Traits. Houghton, Osgood & Co. $1.00.
Irving, W. Sketches of Abbotsford and Newstead Abbey.
Hawthorne. Our Old Home. English Note-books.
Hare. Walks in London. Routledge & Son. $3.50.

## A FEW SUGGESTIONS FOR READERS OF HISTORY.

If possible, read the books in the order specified. Always use a map.

Have a blank book. As you read, jot down unfamiliar names of persons and places, noting all allusions, and seeking by means of an encyclopædia, or otherwise, to learn their significance.

Review mentally the pages last read, before attempting a new section of history. If you cannot recall the principal facts promptly, you are advised to re-read carefully. A little, clearly remembered, is worth a volume of which you have only a vague idea.

As you conclude a reign, or section of history, answer the following questions, briefly, in writing:

1. Who have most influenced public affairs, and whence their power?
2. Analyze the circumstances that resulted in war.
3. What led to Reformations, if Reformations there have been?
4. What fostered, or what repressed the growth of Religion, Literature and Art?
5. What were the characteristics of the reign?
6. What new and practical ideas have you gained?
7. In what direction has your mind been stimulated?

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## A COURSE OF READING IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

1. Geoffrey Chaucer. Introduction to Canterbury Tales. The Knight's Tale. The Clerk's Tale. *References.—Reed's Lectures on English Literature and English Poets. Lowell. My Study Windows*
2. Edmund Spencer. Faerie Queen. Books I. and II. Clarendon Press. $1.00. *Ref.—Hallam's Introduction to Literature of Europe. Vol. I. Page* 352. *Harper's ed. Lowell. Among my Books.*
3. Richard Hooker. Ecclesiastical Polity. First Book. Clarendon Press Series. Macmillan. $1.00. *Ref.—Hallam's Literature of Europe. Vol. I. Whipple's Age of Elizabeth. Littell's Living Age, October* 6, 1866.
4. William Shakspeare. See "Shakspearian Course.
5. Francis Bacon. Advancement of Learning. Macmillan. $1.75. Essays. Little & Brown. $1.00 *Ref.—Hallam's Literature of Europe. Whipple's Age of Elizabeth. Macaulay's Essay on Bacon.*
6. Joseph Hall. Selections in Chambers' Cyclopedia.
7. Thomas Fuller. Holy and Profane State. Little & Brown. $1.25. Church History of Brittain in connection with Wordsworth's Ecclesiastical Sonnets. *Ref.—Henry Roger's Essay on Life and Genius of Fuller. Living Age, February* 3, 1872.
8. Jeremy Taylor. Holy Living and Dying. Scribner, Welford & Armstrong. $1.40. *Ref.—Heber's Life of Taylor. Living Age, October* 7, 1871.
9. Abraham Cowley. Essays. Robert Bros. $1.25. *Ref.—Macaulay. Conversation between Cowley and Milton. Living Age, January* 6, 1877.

SUPPLEMENTARY READING.

Sir Philip Sidney. A Defense of Poesie.
Robert Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy.

10. John Milton. Areopagitica. Clarendon Press Series. $1.25. Paradise Lost. Little Classics. Osgood. $1.00. L'Allegro. Il Penseroso. *Ref.—Masson's Life of Milton. Lowell. Among my Books. Vol. II. De Quincey. Theological Essays. Addison's Essay. Living Age. September* 13, 1873. *May* 8, 1875.
11. Isaac Barrow. Selections in Chambers' Cyclopedia. *Ref.—Reed's Lectures on English Literature.*
12. Sir Thomas Browne. Religio Medici. Scribner, Welford & Co. $1.25. *Ref.—Chambers' Cyclopedia. Vol. I.*
13. Isaac Walton. Complete Angler. Routledge. $1.25. *Ref.—Irving's Sketch Book. The Angler.*
14. John Bunyan. Pilgrim's Progress. Harper. $1.50. *Ref.—Cheever's Lecture on Bunyan and his Times. Macaulay's Essay on Bunyan.*
15. Richard Baxter. Saints' Rest. American Tract Society. 60 cents. *Ref.—Living Age, October* 2, 1875.
16. John Dryden. Essay on Dramatic Poesie. Alexander's Feast. Ode for St. Cecilia's Day. *Ref.—Scott's Life of Dryden. Lowell. Among my Books. Vol. I. Dr. Johnson's Lives of the Poets.*

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## A COURSE OF READING IN ENGLISH LITERATURE—*Continued*

17. Robert South. Selections in Chambers' Cyclopedia. Vol. I. *Ref.—Whipple's. Essays and Reviews. Vol. I.*

18. Joseph Addison. Select British Essayists. Vol. I. The Spectator. $1.25.
Richard Steele. Select British Essayists. Vol. II. Sir Roger de Coverley. Putnam. $1.00. *Ref.—Macaulay's Essay. Thackeray's Lectures on English Humorists. Taine's English Literature.*

19. Thomas Gray. Elegy in a Country Churchyard. *Ref.—Dr. Johnson's Lives of the Poets.*

20. Oliver Goldsmith. Vicar of Wakefield. Osgood. $1.00. Deserted Village. Osgood, 50 cents. *Ref.—Irving's Life of Goldsmith. Macaulay's Essay. De Quincey's Essays on the Poets. Thackeray's English Humorists.*

21. Samuel Johnson. Rasselas. Lippincott. $1.00. Selections from Lives of the Poets. *Ref.—Boswell's Life of Johnson. Macaulay's Essays. Carlyle's Essays. English Men of Letters, Edited by Morley.*

22. William Robertson. A View of the Progress of Society in Europe, etc., as Introduction to History of Charles V. Harper. $2.25. *Ref.—Lord Brougham. Men of Letters of the Time of George III. E. Lawrence. British Historian.*

23. Edmund Burke. Select Works. Vol. I. Macmillan. $2.00. *Ref—John Morley's Essay on Burke. De Quincey, on Rhetoric, in Historical Essays*

24. William Cowper. Letters in complete Works, or in Southey's Life of Cowper. The Task. *Ref.—Mrs. Browning. Cowper's Grave. Living Age, July* 8, 1871.

### SUPLEMENTARY READING.

Alexander Pope. The Rape of the Lock. Essay on Man.
James Thomson. The Seasons. Castle of Indolence.
Lady Montagu. Letters.
Roberts Burns. Cotter's Saturday Night. Extracts in Chambers' Cyclopedia.

25. Sir Walter Scott. Life of Swift. Ivanhoe. Lady of the Lake. Marmion. *Ref. - Lockhart's Life of Scott. Prescott's Miscellanies. Ruskin's Modern Painters. Vol. III., Page* 226. *Morley's English Men of Letters.* (*Hutton*). *Living Age, October* 7, 1871.

26. Samuel T. Coleridge. The Friend. Lippincott. $1.50 Selections in Chambers' Cyclopedia. *Ref.—De Quincey's Literary Reminiscences. Bayne's Essays. Shairp's Studies.*

27. Charles Lamb. Essays of Elia. Routledge. 75 cents. *Ref.—Talfourd's Memoirs of Lamb. De Quincey's Biographical Essays and Literary Reminiscences.*

28. Robert Southey. Life of Nelson. 75 cents. The Doctor. Harper. $1.25. Roderick the Goth. *Ref.—Macaulay's Critical and Historical Essays.*

29. William Wordsworth. The Excursion. *Ref.—Lowell. Among my Books. Vol. II. Reed's British Poets. Vol. II. De Quincey's Literary Reminiscences. Vol. I. Living Age. October* 8, 1864 *and October* 21, 1871.

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A COURSE OF READING IN ENGLISH LITERATURE—*Continued.*

30. Sydney Smith. Modern British Essayists. Appleton. $2.50. *Ref.—Lady Holland's Memoir of Sydney Smith. Living Age, September* 24, 1871.
31. Francis Jeffrey. Modern British Essayists. Appleton. $2.50. *Ref.—Living Age, July* 9, 1872.
32. T. B. Macaulay. Essays. Appleton. $2.50. Lays of Ancient Rome. *Ref.—Dean Milman's Memoir of Macaulay. Trevelyan's Life of Macaulay. Taine's English Literature. Living Age, May* 20, 1876.
33. Washington Irving. Sketch Book. Life of Mahomet. Conquest of Granada. Lippincott. Per Vol., $1.75. *Ref.—Life and Letters of W. Irving, by Pierre Irving. Prescott's Miscellanies.*
34. Thomas De Quincey. Opium Eater. Hurd & Houghton. $1.75. Flight of a Tartar Tribe. Little Classics. *Ref.—Living Age, June,* 1858, *July* 21, 1860, *September* 7, 1861, *and April* 29, 1871.
35. William H. Prescott. Biographical and Critical Miscellanies. Lippincott. $2.50. *Ref.—Ticknor's Life of Prescott.*
36. William M. Thackeray. Lectures on the Four Georges and English Humorists. Harper. $1.25. Henry Esmond. Vanity Fair. Harper. $1.50. *Ref.—Whipple's Character and Characteristic Men. Bayne's Essay. Living Age, April* 2, 1864.
37. Nathaniel Hawthorne. Mosses from an Old Manse. Osgood. $3.00. *Ref.—Whipple's Character and Characteristic Men. Living Age, July* 30, 1864.
38. Charles Dickens. Christmas Carol. Child's Dream of a Star. David Copperfield. *Ref.—John Forster's Life of Dickens. Taine's English Literature. Living Age, July* 1, 1871
39. Matthew Arnold. Essays in Criticism. Osgood. $2.00.
40. J. L. Motley. Rise of the Dutch Republic. Siege of Leyden.
41. Thomas Carlyle. Heroes and Hero Worship. Lippincott. 90 cents. Past and Present. 90 cents. *Ref.—Lowell. My Study Windows. Emerson's English Traits.*
42. Henry W. Longfellow. Hyperion. Evangeline. Building of the Ship. *Ref.—Griswold's Poets and Poetry of America.*
43. Ralph W. Emerson. Representative Men. Osgood. $1.50. *Ref.—Lowell. My Study Windows.*
44. Alfred Tennyson. Idyls of the King. In Memoriam. Locksley Hall. *Ref.—Bayne's Essays. Living Age, April* 15, 1871.
45. John Ruskin. Sesame and Lilies. J. Wiley. $1.50. The True and Beautiful. $2.50. *Ref.—Peter Bayne's Essays in Biography and Criticism. J. McCarthy's Modern Leaders.*
46. Sir Arthur Helps. Friends in Council.
47. James R. Lowell. Among my Books. Osgood. Per Vol., $2. Vision of Sir Launfal. Osgood. 75 cents.

SUPPLEMENTARY READING.

Miss Austen. Sense and Sensibility. Pride and Prejudice.
John Keats. The Eve of St. Agnes. Ode to a Grecian Urn.
P. B. Shelley. Ode to a Skylark. Extracts in Chambers' Cyclopedia.

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A COURSE OF READING IN ENGLISH LITERATURE—*Continued.*

Lord Byron. The Prisoner of Chillon. Manfred.
Thomas Campbell. Pleasures of Hope. Gertrude of Wyoming.
Mrs. Browning. Aurora Leigh. Sleep. De Profundis.
Robert Browning. Child Roland. The Flight of the Duchess. Sordello.
Charlotte Bronte. Jane Eyre. Shirley.
Mrs. Somerville. Personal Recollections.
Geo. Eliot. Middlemarch. Adam Bede. The Spanish Gypsy.
Wm. Black. Princess of Thule.
Geo. Macdonald. Robert Falconer. Annals of a Quiet Neighborhood.
J. G. Whittier. The Witch's Daughter. Palestine. Snow Bound.
Wm. C. Bryant. Thanatopsis. The Flood of Years.
W. S. Landor. Imaginary Conversations.
O. W. Holmes. The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table.

## SUGGESTIONS FOR READERS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Preparatory to the course of reading recommended, it is well to read carefully some standard History of Literature—as Spalding's or Arnold's—noting down the representative authors of the different eras, and referring if possible, to Chambers' Cyclopedia for extracts from their works.

Valuable criticisms are constantly appearing in periodicals and books which well repay effort to obtain, and careful consideration.

Reading aloud, or conversing with others on what is being read is helpful in fixing the attention and aiding the memory. In reading, note

1st. The period in which the author lived and who were his contemporaries, with any facts which may throw light on his epoch, or the spirit in which the writer did his work; also the general character or style of his writings.

2d. The design of the book or essay read; if Biography, the most marked characteristics, both moral and intellectual; circumstances which exerted a controlling influence on his or her character and life; influence on contemporaries. If criticism the argument advanced and its treatment by the author, the influence of the work, moral or otherwise.

3d. Make a note of the thoughts which seem most striking and forcible in the book read.

4th. Form an opinion of the writer, criticise the style and compare with other writers.

5th. Note what subjects or authors have been suggested for future reference.

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## LIST FOR THE STUDY OF SHAKESPEARE.

### EDITIONS OF SHAKESPEARE.

Hudson, 11 vols. Boston. $12.50. White, 12 vols. Little, Brown & Co. $18.
Furness, Shakespeare Variorum, 4 vols. $16. Leopold; Introduction by Furnival. $4.50.
Rolfe, 11 vols., each 90 cts. Knight London, 8 vols. $40.
*Clarendon Series; Select Plays with Notes by W. Aldis Wright. Macmillan. 75 cts.

### BOOKS THAT MAY BE STUDIED, OR CONSULTED WITH PROFIT AND PLEASURE.

Coleridge. Shakespeare and other Dramatists. $1.75. De Quincey. Essays. $1.75.
Hazlitt. Elizabethan Literature and Characters of Shakespeare. Scribner. $1.40.
Schlegel. Dramatic Art and Lit. Scribner. $1.40. Taine's Hist. of Eng. Lit. $7.50.
R. G. White's Memoir of Shakespeare and Account of the Drama of his Times. $2.50.
Lowell. Among my Books. $4. Jameson. Characteristics of Women. $1.50.
Goethe. Wilheim Meister (criticisms on Hamlet). Houghton & Osgood. $3.50.
Clarke. Concordance to Shakespeare's Plays. $9. Abbott's Shakespeare Grammar. $2.
Hudson. Life, Art and Characters of Shakespeare. Ginn. $3.
Knight. Studies in Shakespeare. $3. Disraeli. Amenities of Literature. $3.50.
Carlyle. Heroes and Hero-worship. $3.75. Hawthorne. Our old Home. $1.50.
Howitt. Remarkable Places. $3. Homes and Haunts. $3. Irving. Sketch Book. $1.25.
Emerson's Representative Men and Essays. $4.50. Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare. $1.
Elze's Essays on Shakespeare. $4. Alison's Essays, 1850.
*Whipple. Literature of the Age of Elizabeth. $1.50. Essays. $3.
*Ward. History of Dramatic English Literature. Macmillan, 2 vols. $12.
*Craik. English of Shakespeare. Ginn. Guizot. Shakespeare and his Times.
Hallam. Literature of Europe. $4. Gibbon. History of Rome, 6 vols. $6.
Tieck. Plays with Notes. Leipsic, 1830.
Conway. Atlantic Monthly, vol. 29. Wilson. Harper's Monthly, vol. 23.
Prescott. N. Am. Rev. XIX, 253; XXXV, 168. Jeffrey. Ed. Rev. Aug. 1811, 1817.
Retzsch. Outline Illustrations. Halliwell. Shakespeariana, 1867.

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SUGGESTIONS.—1. Read the outline of Shakespeare's life and find his contemporaries in Literature and Philosophy. 2. Study the intellectual and moral features of the period. For information on these points, read Chamber's Cyclopædia, Age of Elizabeth (p. 79, 80); Dramatists (p. 163, 165); Shakespeare, (p. 176, 181); Craik's English Literature (p. 461, 495, 583, 608); Taine's English Literature, vol. 1; Guizot's Shakespeare and his Times; White's Memoir of Shakespeare; Green's Short History of the English People; "Shakespeare Once More" in Lowell's Among my Books; Schlegel on Dramatic Art, Bohn edition.

In studying a play—1. Give a free reading for a general impression. 2. Re-read for plot, making a condensed narrative. Observe its artistic value (probability, unity, complexity, &c.) 3. Study the emotional and intellectual characteristics of chief personage; then of personage next in importance, and then (briefly), subordinate characters that may specially interest. 4. Consider the moral tendencies of the characters and plot as a whole. 5. Write out passages remarkable for wisdom, moral elevation, imagination, wit, humor, elegance of diction, &c.

Observations made during the study of the play should be put in writing. It is best to form one's own opinions on the points suggested above, before reading authorities.

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* Specially recommended to this Society by Richard Grant White.

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## WORKING-LIST FOR BIBLICAL LITERATURE.

### Old Testament.

Introductory, Gen. 1:-11:. Abraham, Father of the Faithful, (*born about* 2000 *B. C*).

#### I. Altar to the Tabernacle.

Gen. 12:-Ex. 25. Growth of a family into a nation. (*Tabernacle erected* 1490 *B.C*).

Literature. Job, a picture of ancient patriarchal life. Ps. 88, the Heman of 1 Chron. 2:6.

#### II.—Tabernacle to Temple of Solomon.

Hist. Records. Exodus-Deuteronomy. Joshua. Judges; Episode of Ruth. 1 Kings 6:. 1 Chronicles. (*Temple dedicated* 1004 *B. C*).

Poetical Books. Psalm 90. Davidic Psalms and those connected with the Temple dedication. (See appendix to Anderson's "Searching the Scriptures)."

#### III.—Temple of Solomon to Temple of Zerubbabel.

Hist. Records. 1 Kings 7:-2 Kings. 2 Chronicles. Ezra 1:-6:. (*Zerubbabel's Temple finished* 516 *B. C*). Zerubbabel the last reigning prince of David's line.

Poetical Books. Song of Solomon. Proverbs. Ecclesiastes. Lamentations. Post-Davidic Psalms.

Prophetic Writings. Ante-captivity. Jonah, 825-784. Joel, ———. Amos, 810-785. Hosea, 784-725. Isaiah, 765-698. Micah, 758-697. Nahum, 720-698. Zephaniah, 640-609. Near, or during the captivity, Jeremiah, 628-586. Habbakuk, 612-598 (? 630). Obadiah, 588-583. Ezekiel, 595-574. Daniel, 601-534. Post-captivity, Haggai, 520-516. Zechariah, 520——.

#### IV.—Zerubbabel to Christ.

Hist. Records. Ezra 7:-Nehemiah. Esther. Prophetic Book. Malachi, 420——.

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Bissell. Historical origin of the Bible. $2.50.

Maclear. Class-Book of Old Testament History. $1.25.

Stanley. Sinai and Palestine, $2.50. Jewish Church. 3 vols., each, $2.50.

Barrows. Bible Companion. $2. Sacred Geography and Antiquities, $2.

Leathes. Structure of the Old Testament. London, $2.

Ancient History from the Monuments: Egypt; Assyria; Persia; Babylonia; Each, $1.

Taylor. Spirit of Hebrew Poetry, $1.50. Binnie. The Psalms. London, 1870.

Dykes. Abraham. $1.50. Green. Job, $1.75. Osterzee. Moses, $3.

Maurice. Patriarchs and Lawgivers, $2. Prophets and Kings, $2.50.

Boston Lectures, 1871: Hebrew Theocracy; Moses; Joshua, $2.

Cowles on the Pentateuch, $2. Newton. Jewish Tabernacle, $1.75.

Guthrie, Old Testament Characters. Dods. Israel's Iron Age, (Judges). London, 1874.

Titcomb. Revelation in Progress from Adam to Malachi. London, 1876.

Taylor. David, $2. Elijah, $1.50. Daniel, $1.50.

Carlyle. Hero and Hero-worship; David.

Articles in the Biblical Repertory: Hebrew Language and Literature, Jan. 1861; Structure of Old Testament, April 1865; Historical Epoch of Abraham, July 1857; Psalms, April 1867; Ecclesiastes, July 1857; Song of Solomon, January 1854; Daniel, July 1871; Hosea, Jan. 1859.

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## WORKING-LIST FOR BIBLICAL LITERATURE.

### New Testament.

I. Hist. Books. Matthew, A. D. 50-60. Mark, A. D. 63-70. Luke, A. D. 58-60. John, A. D. 70-85. Acts of the Apostles, A. D. 63. (Alford), A. D. 80. (Meyer).

II. Epist. Pauline. 1 and 2 Thessalonians, A. D. 52-53. Galatians, A. D. 54-58. 1 and 2 Corinthians, A. D. 57-58. Romans, A. D. 58. Ephesians, Colossians, A. D. 61-62. Philippians, Philemon. A. D. 63-64. Pastoral Epistles, A. D. 64-67. Hebrews, A. D. 62-70. James, A. D. 45 (? 62). 1 & 2 Peter, A. D. 63-67. Jude, A. D. 64-70. Epistles of John, A. D. 75-98.

III. Prophetic Book. Revelation of St. John, A. D. 95-97

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Maclear. Class-Book of New Testament History. London. $1 25.
Westcott. Introduction to Gospel-Study, $3.50. Gregory. Why Four Gospels.
Geikie. Life of Christ. Appleton, 2 vols. $8.
Andrew. Life of our Lord. Scribner, $2.50. (Division of Ministry. Judean. Part II. 117-131. Galilean. Part III 186-193, 220-227. Part IV. 295-297. Last Journeys. Part V. 339-363. Passion Week. VI. Last Forty Days. Part VII).
Reynolds. John the Baptist. Barnes. $4. Taylor. St. Peter. Harpers. $1.50.
Conybeare & Howson. Life and Epistles of St. Paul. Scribner. 1 vol., $3.
Macdonald. Life and Writings of St. John. Scribner. $5.

### Supplementary.

Alford. How to study the New Testament. 3 vols. Strahan, London.
Bernard. Progress of Doctrine in New Testament. Bampton Lectures, $1.50.
Bruce. Humiliation of Christ. $6. Training of the Twelve. $5.
Trench. Miracles. Parables. Studies in the Gospels. Scribner. Each, $2.50.
Dykes. Beatitudes. Laws of the Kingdom. Each, $1.25.
Liddon. Divinity of our Lord. Bampton Lectures. $2.50.
Edersheim. The Temple in the Time of Christ. London, 1876.
Godet. Biblical Studies in New Testament, $3.75. Cowles. Revelations, $1.50.
Saul of Tarsus; Edinburgh Review, Jan. 1853.
Hist. and Lit. of the Samaritans. Elihu Burritt; Amer. Eclectic, Sept., Nov. 1841.
Articles in Smith's Bible Dictionary. Introductions to Lange's Commentaries.

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### Suggestions for Biblical Students.

Study the literature of a period in its historical relations; the character and surroundings of the writer; his aim and style; the position of a book in the general plan of the Bible. Have a blank book. As you conclude a section note for future reference:

1. Special characteristics and moral results of the period.
2. Who have most influenced public affairs and whence their power.
3. Analyze the nature and extent of foreign relations.
4. Make an outline of each book; its occasion, scope and general structure. Note its remarkable passages.

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## WORKING-LIST FOR GERMAN LITERATURE.

### TEXT BOOKS.

Outlines of German Literature. Gostwick & Harrison. Holt & Co. $2.50.
Geschichte der Deutschen National Literatur. Dr. Wilhelm Buchner.
Student's Germany. Charlton Lewis. Harpers. $2.

### SPECIMENS OF EARLY LITERATURE.

Age of Minnesingers. (13th century). Niebelungenlied. Gudrun.
Reynke vos, (1498), or Goethe's modern version; Reineke Fuchs.
Luther's Bible, (16th century), marks the epoch of Modern High German.
Mastersingers, singing guilds of mechanics. Hans Sachs' Gedichte.
Thirty years war; darkest period of literature. Grimmelshausen's Simplicissimus.
I. 1700-1770. A period chiefly noticeable for its literary controversies and for the appearance of Lessing—the herald of a free national literature. Four Schools of Poets: Swiss; Saxon; Hamburg; Berlin.
1. Klopstock, Der Messias. 2. Lessing, Minna von Barnhelm. 3. Wieland, Oberon.
II. 1770-1870. 1. Storm and Pressure Period, (1770-1794). 2. Union of Goethe and Schiller, the Schlegel and Tiech Schools and the Modern Romanticists. (1794-1813). For an able compact summary see Lewes' Life of Goethe. 3. Present Period, embracing patriotic poets of the War of Liberation, the writers of the Destiny Dramas and living authors.
Goethe, Egmont; Faust; Gedichte.
Schiller, Jungfrau von Orleans; Wilhelm Tell; Wallenstein; Gedichte.
Richter, Jean Paul, Flegeljahre; Hesperus
Tieck, Die Gemalde. Chamisso, Peter Schlemilk.
Fouque, Undine; Sintram. Korner, Layer und Schwert. Lenau, Savanarola.
Gruen, Spaziergange eines Weiner Poeten. Heine, Immortellen.
Gedichte von Matthisson, Salis, Uhland, Novalis, Fallersleben, Herwegh, Freiligrath, Kleist, Brentano.

### SUPPLEMENTARY.

Hallam. Introduction to the Literature of Europe.
Longfellow. Poets and Poetry of Europe. Hedge. Prose Writers of Germany.
Lewes. Life of Goethe. Bulwer. Memoir of Schiller.
Lowell, Among my Books; Lessing. De Quincey's Essays; Lessing.
Carlyle's Essays: Nibelungenlied; German Literature of the 14th and 15th century; Goethe; Jean Paul Richter; German Playwrights; Novalis; Life and Writings of Werner; Heyne; Luther's Psalm; Schiller; Taylor's Historical survey of German Poetry. De Quincey's Biog. Essays; Schiller.
Madame de Stael. Germany. Mackintosh's review of Madame de Stael in his Essays.
Max Muller's Chips; Brant's Ship of Fools; Schiller; German Literature.
Analysis of Gervinus' History of German Poetry. N. Amer. Review, Jan. 1874.
Horae Germanicae. Earlier volumes of Blackwood.
Lady Pollock, German and French Drama. Contemporary Review. Feb. 1873.
Romantic School. Atlantic Monthly, Dec. 1875.
Die Goethe Literatur. Die Schiller Literatur. Munchen. (Useful catalogues as guides to a thorough study of these two authors.)
Grote's ed. of German Classics, bound 75 cts. to $1.30.
Bibliotek Universal, paper, 10 cts. per volume.

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## STUDIES IN FRENCH LITERATURE.

Albert. Litterature Francaise. 2 vols., each $1.50.
Van Laun. History of French Literature. 3 vols, $7.50.
Besant. French Humorists. London, 1873.
Henry James Jr. Poets and Novelists of France, 1878.
Kavanagh. French Women of Letters. Leipsic.
Article on French Poetry in Longfellow's Poets and Poetry of Europe.

### Selections and Criticisms.

Montaigne, Essais. Emerson's Representative Men. Living Age, 1419
Pascal, Pensees. Vinet, Etudes sur Pascal.
Pascal and Montaigne; Living Age, 1729.
Corneille, Cid. Corneille et son temps. Guizot.
Moliere, Misanthrope. Prescott's Biog. and Critical Essays. Living Age, 1715.
La Fontaine, Fables. Racine, Athalie.
Bossuet and his Contemporaries. Farrar. London, 1874.
French Preachers; Living Age. 1690.
Fenelon, Telemaque.
Le Sage, Gil Blas. Scott's Lives of the Novelists.
Voltaire, Charles XII. Carlyle's Essays. Living Age, 1541.
Diderot; Carlyle's Essays.
Rousseau and the Sentimentalists; Lowell's Among my Books.
Beaumarchais, Le Mariage de Figaro. B. and his Times, Living Age, 1531.
Chateaubriand, Rene. Prescott's Biog. and Critical Essays. Living Age, 1635.
Madame de Stael, L'Allemagne. Mackintosh's Essays. Living Age, 1543.
Sismondi; Quarterly Review. Sept. 1843.
Victor Hugo, Les Miserables. Westminster Review. April 1855, Oct. 1863.
Lamartine, Histoire des Girondins. Living Age, 1565. Mazard, La vie litteraire et politique de Lamartine. Paris, 1872.
Dumas, Monte Christo. Hayward's Biog. and Critical Essays, vol. I.
Balzac, Grandet. Leslie Stephen's Hours in a Library. Living Age, 1395. Westminster Review. July 1853.
Guizot, Histoire de la Civilization. Living Age, 1593.
Thiers as a Historian; Living Age, 1740.
Taine, Histoire de la Litterature Anglaise. Westminster Review. April 1864.
French Drama; Macmillan's Magazine. April 1875.
French Fiction; Lippincott's Magazine Feb. 1874.
Madame Recamier; North British Review. Feb. 1860.
See also articles in Living Age: Memoirs of Saint Simon, 1642; Madame de Sevigne, 1501; Tallyrand, 1491; Sainte Beuve, 1373; Poetry and Poets of the Present Generation, 1359.

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## LITERATURE OF ART.

### Historical, &c.

Winckelman's Ancient Art, translated. 4 vols., $20.
Lanzi's History of Painting, (Bohn). 3 vols., $4.20.
Cavalcaselle's History of Painting in Italy. 3 vols., $31.50.
Cavalcaselle's History of Painting in North Italy. 2 vols., $21.
Lübke's History of Art. 2 vols., $18.
" " of Sculpture. 2 vols., $18.
Fergusson's History of Architecture. 5 vols., $61.50.
Viollet le Duc's discourses on Architecture, (a translation may be had by Van Brunt of Boston). $8.
Viollet le Duc's History of Architecture, several volumes.

### Art Criticism.

Lessing's Laocoön. Translation. $4.
Modern Painters. Ruskin. 5 vols., $5.
Stones of Venice. Ruskin. 2 vols., $7.
Taine's Florence and Venice. Rome and Naples, translated by John Durand. $5.
Taine's Art in Greece. Art in the Netherlands. $2.
Taine's Ideal in Art. $2.50.

### Practical and Critical.

Charles Blanc's Grammar of Painting.
Parker's "Introduction to the Study of Gothic Architecture." $2.50.
Hamerton's "Thoughts about Art." $2.
Sir Joshua Reynolds' Discourses. 2 vols., (Bohn), $2.80.
Palgrave's Essays. 1 vol.
Lectures by the Royal Academicians. $30.

### Biographical and Miscellaneous.

Vasari's Lives of the Painters, (Bohn). 5 vols., $7.
Baldinacci. Opera. 12 vols.
Autobiography of Benvenuto Cellini, (Bohn). $1.40.
Grimm's Life of Michael Angelo. $5.
" " Raphael.
Life of B. R. Haydon. Autobiography. $3.
Life of Turner. $3.
Life of William Blake, (Gilchrist's). $10.
Harford's Life of Michael Angelo.

We are indebted for the Art List to Professor Weir, of Yale College.

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## LIST OF BOOKS FOR CANDIDATES FOR TEST-EXAMINATIONS.

### LIST OF LATIN BOOKS RECOMMENDED FOR GIRLS ADVANCED BEYOND SCHOOLS FITTING FOR THE ORDINARY COLLEGE COURSE.

Quintus Curtius.* Alexand. Mag., $1.30. Appleton, N. Y.
Virgil. Eclogues & Georgics, $1.40. (Allen & G.) Ginn & H., Boston.
Cicero. De Senectute and de Amicit., $65. Harpers, N. Y.
" De Officiis, $1 35. Eldredge & B., Phil.
Sallust.* Catiline and Jugurtha, $1.30. Houghton & Co., Boston.
Ovid. Metamorphoses, &c. Allen & G., $1.40. Ginn & Heath, Boston.
Phaedrus.* Fables. Gardner. Lee & Shephard, Boston.
Cicero's Epistles, $1. Macmillan, N. Y.
" De Oratore, 94 cts. Clark & Maynard, N. Y.
Quintilian. Frieze, $1.30. Appleton, N. Y.
Plautus. 3 Plays, $1.05. Harpers, N. Y.
Livy. 87 cts. Sheldon & Co., N. Y.
Horace. Odes and Epodes, " Epistles and Satires, } $1.35. Eldredge & Bro., Phil.
Cicero. Tusc. Disputations. Harpers' Text, 65 cts., or Chase & Stuart's 1st Disput., $1.15. Eldredge & Bro. Phil.
Tacitus. Germania and Agricola, $1.25. Macmillan & Co., N. Y.
Seneca. Morals. $1.52. Harpers, N. Y.
Juvenal. Satires, $1.25. John Allyn, Boston.
Sacred Latin Poetry. (Trench). Macmillan, N. Y.
St. Augustin. De Civitate Dei. Harpers, N. Y.
Latin Hymns, with English Notes. Harpers, N. Y.

N. B.—All students are advised, 1st. To get direction in the metres from a competent teacher; 2d. If possible, to refer to such a teacher from time to time; 3d, and lastly, to bring their studies, if possible, *to the test* of competent College (or other sufficient) public examinations, in writing.

* If not before read.

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## NATURAL HISTORY.

### BOTANY.

Gray. Botanical Text-Book, $2.16.
Gray. Botany of the Northern States.
E. W. Paige. Flowering Plants of Schenectady County.

### PHYSIOLOGY.

Lessons in Elementary Physiology. Huxley. Macmillan & Co, N. Y. $1.50.
Physiology of Common Life. Lewes. D. Appleton & Co., N. Y. $3.
Human Physiology. Dalton. H. C Lea, Phil. $5.50, $6.50.
Text Book of Human Physiology. Flint. D. Appleton & Co., N. Y. $6, $7.
Text Book of Physiology. Foster. Macmillan. $6.

### ZOOLOGY.

Text Book of Zoology. H. A. Nicholson. Appleton. $1.50.
Manual of Zoology. H. A. Nicholson. Appleton & Co. $2.50.
Manual of the Invertebrated Animals. Huxley.
Manual of the Anatomy of the Vertebrated Animals. Huxley. Churchill. London.
Anatomy of the Invertebrata. Siebold.
Geographical Distribution of Animals. Wallace. Macmillan, N. Y. $21.

### PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Physical Geography. Guyot. Scribner. $2.25.
Physiography. Huxley.
Advanced Text Book of Physical Geography. Page. Blackwood, London. $1.75.
Physical Geography. Ansted. Lippincott. $3.
Physical Geography. Young. Putnam's Sons. $1.
Earth and Man. Guyot. Scribner. $1.75.
The Earth. Elise Reclus. Harper & Brothers. $5.
Earth Modified by Human Action. Marsh. Scribner. $3.

### GEOLOGY.

Elements of Geology. Le Conte. Appleton. $4.
Text Book of Geology. Dana. Ivison & Co. $2.
Manual of Geology. Dana. Ivison & Co. $5.
Manual of Geology. Jukes.
Principles of Geology. Lyell. Appleton. $8.
The Great Ice Age. Geikie. Appleton. $2.50.
Earth and Man. Dawson. Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

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IN the last four subjects, viz.: Physiology, Zoology, Physical Geography and Geology, (Natural History), it is strongly recommended to Students to *study* carefully the first book mentioned under each subject, paying no attention to other books until this one has been mastered. Information as to methods of study, or as to books, &c., necessary for special work in this department will be furnished on application to the committee.

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## MECHANICS AND PHYSICS.

TEXT-BOOKS. JACKSON'S MECHANICS, $2. GANOT'S PHYSICS, TRANS. BY ATKINSON, $5.
Books for consultation and reference: Physics, by Prof. John Foster.
Jackson's Optics, $2.50. Nature of Light, Lommel, $2.
Wave Theory of Light, Lloyd, $2.50. Lockyer's Solar Physics, $7.50.
Theory of Color, Wm. von Bezold, edited by Prof. Pickering, $5.
Lectures on Spectroscopic Analysis, Roscoe, $9. Le Soleil, Father Secchi. $4.50.
Light and Sound, Mayer, $2. Physique, Desain's, 2 vols., Daguin's, 4 vols., $12.
Jamin's Cours de Physique. Tait, Recent Advances in Physical Science, $2.50.
Natural Philosophy, Deschanel, $1.75 Heat, Balfour Stewart, $2 50.
Heat, a Mode of Motion, $2, Sound, $2, Tyndall.
Theory of Heat, Maxwell, $1.50; Muller-Poullet's Lehrbuch Der Physik, $5.
Electricity and Magnetism, Lloyd, $5.
Popular Astronomy, Newcomb, $4.

## MATHEMATICS.

ALGEBRA.—Davies' Bourdon, $2 25. *Ref.*—Robinson's University; Kelland's; Todhunter's; Colenso's.

GEOMETRY.—Davies' Legendre, $2.25. *Ref.*—Euclid; Kelland's ed. of Playfair's; Todhunter's; Colenso's.

TRIGONOMETRY.—Jackson's Plane and Spherical, 50 cts. *Ref.*—Loomis, Todhunter's (Plane and Spherical); Colenso's Part I. Chauvenet's, Kelland's ed. of Playfair's Euclid, the chapter which treats of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.—Olney's General Geometry, $2. *Ref.*—Peck's; Peirce's; Eddy's.

Conic Sections. Jackson's; Loomis'; Puckle's; Todhunter's.

CALCULUS.—Olney's Infinitesimal, $2.50. *Ref.*—Church's; Peck's Practical; Todhunter's Differential; Hall's Differential and Integral; Courtenay's; Price's Treatise on Infinitesimal Calculus.

SUGGESTIONS.—A thorough preparation in the *Text-Books* named at the head of each list will fit candidates for the mathematical examinations to be held under the supervision of a committee of the Faculty of Union College. We advise students to read, after mastering the text-books, as many of the books from the added lists as their time and several abilities may permit. The study of such books will help immensely towards a full understanding of *Mathematical Principles*.

There are two prominent reasons to induce the wisest and most earnest of our young ladies to study mathematics: 1st, Such studies will lead them to see with increasing clearness the value of the power of concentrating their attention; the difference between vague inaccuracy and accuracy; the difference between guessing and reasoning. 2d, It will fit them to fill ably many of the positions in our preparatory schools which are at present occupied by incompetent persons. Much of the preparatory work in mathematics is being done by ladies. Some of them do it with signal ability and thoroughness, (in this connection we instance the mathematical preparatory work at the Classical Institute of this city), while the great body of lady teachers are not sufficiently trained for such work. Advanced and lucrative positions await those who will master these difficult subjects.

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## Extracts from the Report of a Committee of the Faculty of Union College on College-Examinations for Women.

"THE question of giving to women all the best advantages of education seems to be settling itself easily in the English-speaking world.

With large-minded and conscientious men there were two difficulties: 1st, To determine what was the best education for women, and 2d, To determine the best way of securing it.

It was fair to suppose that, within the limits of what was considered the best mental training of the brothers, would be found that, also, which was to be considered the best for their sisters. It seemed safe to conclude that, as experience of a long time, and on a large scale, has established with educated men and educators, the conviction that what is understood, in England and in this country as a "liberal education," that which takes in the Ancient Classical languages and literatures and the most cultivated modern languages and literatures, and the mathematics, and history, and physical science, and philosophy, was the best means of training men's minds, so, if the way were found, carefully, the same would be proved the best means of training also of women's minds. There really could not be any other fair conclusion. Within the compass of things worth learning and knowing, by men, must lie the things worth learning and knowing by women. The moment that men allowed themselves to think freely and judge fairly, they came to this conclusion.

The next question was how best to give women a training in these subjects. The existing colleges and universities might be equal to the providing for their own students; but the number of those to be provided for was to be suddenly doubled."—

[Here follows, in the Report, a short historical account of the way in which, in England and in this country, without stirring the question of *co-education*, the stimulus of college-examination, and the advantage of a college-certificate, had been secured for such women as chose to seek them by competent study and a fair trial by examiners.]

"The main thing to be secured is of course that the education shall be good and thorough. Under the system briefly sketched above this is sought by the promise of a very valuable certificate to those who, in a fair, deliberate examination, by a board of competent and consciencious men, truly representing a University of the highest character, can prove themselves to have done good and thorough work in the department of study in which they present themselves. Distinction also can be made, carefully, in the degrees of merit in the successful candidates, by the official words "Passed," "Passed with distinction," "Passed with the highest distinction."

It is plain that the worth of such a certificate depends upon the standing and character of the authority bestowing it. In the case of the several Universities which have been here mentioned, it may be taken for granted that a regard for their own established reputation and a conscientious, sensitive feeling of responsibility to the cause of good and high teaching, will effectually prevent their giving their certificates loosely or easily: and so of other respectable and conscientious places of education. It may be taken for granted that they will always see to it that their examining boards properly and worthily represent them; that these boards do their work carefully, lovingly and deliberately, and as bodies—not as individuals. Any habitual failure in these points, would at once rob the certificate of all true worth and very soon smirch the reputation of the institution giving it; for in matters of education there is, at all times, an interested, educated, critical and jealous public, closely watching and listening; and surely no reputation, but a good reputation is worth having.

That which has been done, with reasonable and increasing success, under the

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public eye, by several institutions of learning, in English-speaking countries. can under proper conditions be tried by others with the best hope. Let it only be remembered that in order to ensure thoroughly good results, a thoroughly good method, in thoroughly competent and willing hands, with a broad and generous, high and conscientious aim, must be adopted at the outset, and faithfully and unfalteringly followed to the end.

A modest, quiet, strong and patient beginning, proving itself by its work, will, with the blessing of the Great and Untiring Worker and Teacher, lead surely to an accomplishment for which no one need fear, and of which none will be ashamed; for which a great many will have reason to be thankful.

In pursuance of the above Report, the Committee recommend the following Resolution:

The Faculty of Union College are ready to hold examinations, written and oral, of two grades—"primary" and "advanced"—for women not less than seventeen years of age, in I. Languages; II. Mathematics; III. Physical Science; IV. History; V. Philosophy; and to issue certificates to such candidates as may deserve them.

The requirements shall be exactly and rigorously fixed and announced beforehand, and never departed from.

The examinations shall take place————. Two months' notice of the intention to be a candidate shall be given, specifying distinctly in which branch, or branches, the examination is desired.

The examination, whether written or oral, shall, in every cases, be by several examiners—as many as three, if possible—who shall in every case, mark independently, and their reports of each case shall be submitted to the Faculty, to pass upon.

No certificate shall, in any case, be issued where these several conditions have not been complied with.

A fee of————shall be paid for the primary examination, and of————for the advanced."

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT T. S. LOWELL,
H. W. WHITEHORNE,
J. B. PRICE.

Adopted by the Faculty, October 15, 1878.

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## SELECTIONS.*

It is nearly an axiom that people will not be better than the books they read. *Bishop Alonzo Potter. Hand-Book for Readers and Students, New York*, 1843.

Some men think that the gratification of curiosity is the end of knowledge; some the necessity of supporting themselves by their knowledge; but the real use of all knowledge is this: That we should dedicate that reason which was given us by God to the use and advantage of men.—*Bacon.*

Employ your time in improving yourself by other men's documents; so shall you come easily by what others have labored hard for. Prefer knowledge to wealth, for the one is transitory, the other perpetual.—*Socrates.*

If I were to pray for a taste which should stand me in stead under every variety of circumstances and be a source of happiness and cheerfulness to me through life and a shield against its ills however things might go amiss and the world frown upon me, it would be a taste for reading. Give a man this taste and the means of gratifying it and you can hardly fail of making a happy man, unless indeed you put into his hands a most perverse selection of books. You place him in the best society in every period of history, with the wisest, the wittiest, the tenderest, the bravest and the purest characters who have adorned humanity. You make him a denizen of all nations, a contemporary of all ages.—*Herschel.*

A higher type of intellectuality is greatly needed in our new America. Strictness and not laxity should characterize our style of thinking, our speculative theories, our judgments and our tastes. There is imminent danger of the contrary. An easy and indulgent theory of education and refinement is formed among us, and unless counteracted, the only civilization on this Western Continent that is worth anything will go to destruction. There is just now a great clamor and demand for "culture" but it is not so much culture that is needed but *discipline.—Dr Shedd. Introduction to Literary Essays*, 1878.

To one whose mind has not been trained by application an obstacle is presented which must be surmounted at the outset if one hopes to acquire any profitable knowledge. Take a book which offers no particular attraction, read a page slowly and carefully. If you succeed in reaching the bottom of the page without losing your interest you have done well; but read on and soon you will discover that you are *skipping* at least paragraphs if not pages. Now comes the time for decisive action. Turn back and commence to read slowly, and aloud if possible, the omitted portions. Repeat the exercise every time you are tempted to jump over a passage, and after a few such drills you will find yourself able to read the dryest page. In this way you will form a taste for solid reading, and that which previously afforded no pleasure will become to you not only a source of instruction, but you will realize the same enjoyment in reading that we obtain from condiments taken with our meat—you will find it spicy and tasty as well as substantial.—*Christian at Work.*

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